the Occident was in the handicraft stage. Some machinery there was, but it was generally of the simplest and relatively little application was made of other power than that of men's muscles. In industry as in agriculture one of the outstanding features was the lavish expenditure of human labor.

As in much of the rest of the world, too, a tendency existed to specialization by localities. Thus the makers of furniture, the manufacturers of the mock money used in ceremonies for the dead, and the silversmiths have tended to group themselves along particular streets of a city. In Peiping several hundreds of families engaged in making artificial flowers have lived and worked not far from the market where these are sold Certain cities, too, have been noted for particular products. Thus the manufacture of one type of rug was and is centered mostly in Peiping and Tientsin, the carving of ivory in Canton, the production of a particularly fine type of lacquer ware in Foochow, and the manufacture of porcelain at Ching-te Chen. In Shansi each village engaged in smelting iron concentrated on one type of article. Either the proximity of the essential raw materials or the creation of a reputation and the acquisition of experience in a famous shop or shops, or possibly a combination of factors, tended to give a particular city or district a natural monopoly of a certain product. In Ching-te Chen this monopoly was furthered by the state.

To attempt any enumeration of the products of industry in China would prolong this chapter unduly and have but little more interest than would a catalogue of ships. It need only be said that the very length of the list would indicate not only the complexity and variety of Chinese life but the high

standard of living of many of the Chinese. Poor the great majority of the population undoubtedly have been and are, with little or no means of acquiring more than the necessities for the barest kind of existence. A small house, most of the materials for which come from the fanner's own acres, a few tools, a little furniture, cotton clothing, sandals or shoes and not always these, a simple and not too varied diet, tea as a drink and sometimes that only as a luxury, have been and are as much as the masses can expect. However, the production and exchange of even these would have given rise to a certain amount of specialized industry and com-